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SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

Dundee Lunatic Asylum,

For the Year ending 31st May, 1827.

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REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
Dundee Lunatic Asylum.

SEVEN years have now elapsed since the opening of this Establishment, and the Directors have great pleasure in announcing to the public its continued and increasing prosperity; for it has more than fulfilled the views of the most sanguine of its supporters and friends. A small part of the present fabric was at first erected, and for a while inhabited by a single patient; 110 may now be accommodated comfortably and conveniently within its walls: and such is the construction of the building, that it can be enlarged so as to contain greatly beyond this number, if the circumstances of the country shall ever demand such an addition. The Directors feel that it is a duty they owe to the public to enlarge the accommodation so far as to complete the plan of the building, if the number of patients shall continue to increase; not merely from a wish to promote the comfort of those who might not otherwise be so well accommodated, but also from a desire to lower the board to those who have already been admitted; for it is obvious, that the expenses of the Establishment would not increase in the same ratio with the number of patients. It is impracticable to vary certain items of expense with the varying number of patients; for these expenses must necessarily remain nearly the same whether the patients be many or few. Whether the number

of patients claiming admission may continue to increase in future years, is a matter that is impossible to determine until the event take place, as it will depend, in some measure, on the provision that is made for their accommodation in the adjoining counties. There seems to be no reason to doubt, that the number of lunatics placed in asylums for the time to come, will greatly exceed the number of those who have been confined during the time that is past. Whether we believe a fact, which seems at least to be very probable, that lunacy is now more prevalent than at any former period, we must acknowledge that the returns made to the inquiries of Government some years ago contained an amount that excited general surprise. It is not to be disputed, that the population of the country is increasing more rapidly than at any former period; and that, as society advances in refinement, and public accommodation can be found for their reception, lunatics will not be tolerated to go at large, far less to disturb the peace of private families, or wound the feelings of those with whom they are connected in life. Whatever reality there may be in these views, the Directors flatter themselves, that their Establishment is planned so as to answer the demands of the immediate neighbourhood, however the circumstances of society may change.

Improvements (referred to in former Reports) of very essential consequence to the comfort of the patients, have been introduced in the course of last year. Two new wings, and two new airing grounds, have been opened for the reception of noisy patients, neat, commodious, well aired, and well constructed; and while the comfort of the unhappy inmates is greatly promoted by the healthy and admirable accommodation they possess, they are so remote as no longer to be an annoyance to those of a quieter temper, and a more sober mind. The classification of the patients may now be considered as complete; the result has been happy and beneficial, and in this respect there is no reason to fear a comparison with any other Institution.

Another essential improvement introduced in the course of last year, is the enclosing of the ground belonging to the Asylum, and the admission of the patients into a spacious garden, consisting of several acres. As a patient became convalescent, it was always observed, that he found his confinement more irksome, and that he had an increased desire to return to the habits to which he had been accustomed, and to the circle in which he once moved, that his dislike was succeeded by affection, and his irritation by a desire of conciliation and peace. A state of complete idleness, where no scope is given to the exercise either of our mental or corporeal powers, must necessarily be a state of uneasiness, if not of misery; as it is in the proper exercise of our faculties that our happiness consists. Such a state is peculiarly unsuited to mental recovery, as there are painful recollections that have to be banished from the memory, and unwelcome associations that have to be kept off by activity and exertion. The Directors observed, with extreme pleasure, the happy effects of the admission of some of the patients to the labour of the ground; as they entered upon it with an alacrity and cheerfulness to which they had been strangers since they entered into the House. As it is from the cultivation of the ground that we derive our subsistence, it is a wise provision that this labour is congenial to every mind. There are exercises in the field, and in the garden, that are suited to every taste; and the Directors are much gratified in having it in their power to diversify the hours, especially of the convalescent patients, by exercises in which their health and comfort, as well as their ultimate recovery, are so essentially promoted. Other suggestions, for still farther enlarging and extending the labours and exercises of the patients, have been considered and discussed by the Quarterly Meetings, and will no doubt be adopted, so soon as the Directors are satisfied they possess the means of carrying them into effect.

The public ought to be aware, that the money spent in

erecting the additions lately made to the Asylum, has been wholly borrowed; a heavy debt has thus been contracted, which is felt as an incumbrance against farther progress, and greatly impedes the beneficial effects of the whole Establishment. It is the most anxious wish of the Directors to lower the rate of board, especially to the poorer classes, as it must be obvious that the benefits of the Institution would thus be more widely and sensibly felt. On the other hand, they are equally aware of the importance of reducing the debt, and that while this debt is unextinguished it is impracticable to make any material reduction on the rate of board. There are two difficulties that must be met, one of which can only be removed at the same time. Which of the evils seem to be most opposed to the interests of the Institution? Are we to submit for the present to partial evil with the view of obtaining future good? Or, are we to grasp at present advantage while we abandon the prospects of futurity? The proposal of lowering the board has been discussed at several meetings, and the opinion most generally entertained seemed to be, that, owing to the high price of provisions, and the expectation of the removal of some of the patients, it would not be advisable to make any alteration, at least for the present year. As these reasons have now, in some measure, ceased, the subject will no doubt be resumed, and receive that serious consideration which its importance demands.

In coming to a decision on the subject, the Directors must, in some measure, be guided by the aid afforded them by the public. This Asylum is a great Charity, and the extent of its usefulness will necessarily be limited by the amount of the contributions of the charitable. It is in every respect a public Institution. The managers may be considered public officers, the money that has been spent, the time, the attention, the labour, and care of former managers, have all been devoted to the public benefit. An Institution so exclusively the property of the public—reared by funds con-

tributed by the public—managed by representatives chosen by the public—and whose sole object is to serve the interests and promote the benefit of the public, has peculiarly urgent claims on the public support. It unfortunately happens, that the great majority of patients who are admitted into the Asylum are poor. With the great bulk of mankind industry constitutes the means of subsistence, and when labour fails, public aid becomes, in most cases, indispensable. Experience proves, that the board of many of the patients is found with the greatest difficulty; clothing is often scantily supplied; and cases are not a wanting, where the patient is forced away, from dire necessity, before the recovery is completed; his friends being utterly incapable of raising the funds necessary for his farther maintenance in the House. There is no doubt that a more liberal support from the public would impart greater influence to the Institution, and diffuse its benefits over a wider circle. Might not some persons who have never been able to obtain admission—who have hitherto been entirely neglected—and in the utter destitution of every thing that can render life desirable, have now been enjoying the comforts which this House affords? Might not some, in whom disease has become inveterate, have been relieved and cured by an early application? And some of those who are in the House more amply supplied with the necessaries their condition requires?

There is certainly not a more suitable channel in which the charity of the benevolent can be directed, than in supporting this Institution. It is a centre point where the streams of human misery meet, and thither ought to flow the alms and benefactions of those who take an interest in the welfare of their brethren. Is there an object of deeper interest, over which humanity weeps with greater tenderness, than that of a rational creature bereft of the distinguishing marks of his high character—deranged in the nobler faculties of his immortal nature? Does religion open up subjects that afford the truest delight? Does the proper

exercise of our moral powers elevate us in the scale of being? Is the improvement of our intellectual faculties accompanied with increased enjoyment? Are we pleased with the habits and employments to which we have been accustomed from our early years? Are there endearments in the intercourse of social and domestic life which fill the soul with the purest joy? And how deplorable is the condition of that man, who is cut off from those sources of enjoyment, from whose mind the illusions of fancy and the apprehensions of danger have banished the comforts of religion and the realities of life. Surely a nobler aim cannot be presented to the eye of man than to dispel the clouds of error that have hung over the disordered mind, to rekindle the light of reason in a soul that has been lost in darkness, to unfold the animating prospect on which hope had fondly dwelt, to restore an intelligent and immortal being to the exercises and privileges in which his dignity and happiness consist.

Cases often occur in the Asylum which claim our warmest sympathy, and most effectual aid. It happens, not unfrequently, that a mother has to be separated from her offspring, while in the most helpless state; but amid the confused ideas with which her mind is filled, she cannot banish the recollection of the past—she cannot forget the infant whom she bore: home and all its attractive objects are ever present to her view, and entwined around all the feelings of her heart. And who would not wish to soothe the mind of the husband amid his tender cares, and revive the spirit of the mother in her disconsolate grief? Who would not wish to remove from his own view a scene so revolting to human feelings, and restore the lovely picture of domestic peace that had formerly afforded such true delight? Is there a person who has the interests of mankind at heart, whom providence has blessed in the concerns of this world? Could a part of that substance which has been given him in stewardship be more suitably applied than in supporting an

Institution whose object is, to lighten the heaviest burden of human misery—to loosen the most galling chain of human bondage—to reinstate an intelligent being in the rank from which he has been degraded—to restore a social being to the intercourse of society—a moral being to the fellowship of heaven—an immortal being to the hope of glory?

With respect to the management of the patients, the Directors take leave to state, that the same mild and gentle treatment at first adopted in the Asylum is still persevered in with continued success. A lunatic, though subject to aberrations and partial derangement, is seldom totally devoid of the guidance of reason, and the restraints of conscience; and while his failings are to be watched and guarded, he is in other respects to be treated as a moral agent, as one possessed of a sound mind. There are several instances of persons who were admitted into the Asylum under the impression of strong aversion and dislike to all around them, but whose hearts soon yielded to the influence of kindness and attention, and who contracted, for the gentlemen who were discharging the offices of the Establishment, a sincere and cordial friendship, which still subsists, and which probably will subsist in all their future intercourse in life. And certainly the benefits which many have derived from the Institution, and the change it has effected upon their condition, is a proper subject of grateful remembrance. Mildness of treatment, though not the cause, is certainly intimately associated with these happy results. When a patient is admitted into the Asylum it is an error to suppose that he is placed in confinement, for the first act is often to unloose his fetters; he is generally conducted to the warm bath, the miserable rags with which he is not unfrequently attired, are burnt in the fire, medical aid reduces the fever by which he is inflamed, the eye of suspicion soon beams with kindness, reason assumes the place of disordered fancy, the airy phantoms that had floated before his mind gradually disappear, and the hapless object that had melted

the heart of sympathy, and from whose wretchedness the eye of pity had turned away, is not only restored to rational life, not only resumes his station in the scale of being, but becomes the friend to assist you with his counsels, and return the kindness he has received.

And though in many cases it must be admitted that the disease is seated so deeply in the constitution as to baffle every effort of human skill, yet in every case there is an increase of comfort, and a mitigation of suffering. In cleanliness, in regularity, in freedom from irritation, and in all the means that are employed, either for the alleviation of suffering, or ultimate recovery, there can be no comparison between the circumstances of the patient before and after his admission into the Asylum. The Directors, from their own experience, have observed, that in almost every instance the condition of the unhappy person put under their charge has been greatly ameliorated, while strangers, who have visited the House, have expressed their unqualified approbation of every part of the Institution.

Of their own management of the important trust committed to them by the public, it would be presumptuous in the Directors to speak. They are generally elected once a-year, and whatever praise may be due to their predecessors in office, cannot properly be claimed by the individuals who at present direct the affairs of the Institution. There are a few gentlemen, however, who have been Directors since the first opening of the House, who were the chief founders, and have been the constant and steady supporters of the Institution, and it would be injustice to them not to mention, that much of their time has been spent, and their most earnest exertions have been employed, in the business of this charity. They have the satisfaction to know, that their services are duly appreciated by the public, and it will be a high gratification for them, when all their labours close, to think that their humble endeavours to promote the inte-

rests of this Institution, will confer essential benefits on future generations.

The Directors have much reason to be satisfied with the general management of the House, and with the attention of the different office-bearers to their respective duties ; and every succeeding year brings with it fresh proofs of the value of the services of the Physician—of the unremitting attention and mature skill which he devotes to all the patients—and of the deep interest he feels in their welfare, and in the prosperity of the Institution. It is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction that the Directors hereby announce (as will appear from the lists appended to the Annual Report,) that his success has not been surpassed in any similar Institution.

In accordance with these feelings, the Directors, at their meeting in June, expressed their thanks to the Physician, to the Superintendent and Matron, to the House Visitors and Weekly Committee, to the Treasurer and Secretary, for their fidelity and attention to their duty. They likewise expressed their thanks to all the benefactors to the Institution, and to the following persons for services during the last year.

To the Rev. Mr Cannan, Mains, Mr Kidd of Balgray, and Mrs Kidd of Craigie, for ploughing.—To Mrs Lindsay, Carolina Port, Mrs Lowson, and Mrs Bowman, for linen rags.

Donations in money will be gratefully received by David Blair, Esq. of Cookston, Chairman, or by any other of the Directors. Books, magazines, newspapers, &c. have been found to be extremely useful to the patients, and may be sent at any time to the House.

ABSTRACT
OF THE
Medical Report to the Directors.

THE prosperity of this Institution in what regards its main object, the security, comfort, and cure of the patients, has been fully confirmed during the course of the preceding year. We have had, indeed, as usual, some fatal events to throw a shade over our success, and many incurable cases to set down on the record; but we have still a sufficient number of more fortunate individuals who have been restored to society, to console the friends of the charity, and meet the expectations of the public, for what, on the one hand, is incident to all mankind, in every situation; and what, on the other, necessarily follows from the administration of the rules of admission and discharge; or what belongs to the mixed character of our Establishment.

In spite of every due regard to the Regulations on the part of the Committee, or their medical adviser, cases of the most unfitting and hopeless description now and then steal upon our lists, either from the force of an irresistible appeal to their charitable and benevolent feelings, or from some previous misconception or misrepresentation of the patient's actual condition, so as to escape immediate observation. In this way a paralytic female, whose insanity was rather of a secondary nature, and nearly allied to idiotism, in a constitution broken down by disease under a series of domestic misfortunes, came here only to receive the last services due to a fellow creature, and a very old man also, whose bodily frame had outlived the faculties of his mind, while walking about in the day room on the second day after he was re-

ceived into the House, was suddenly arrested by the hand of death. He had reached his 82d year, and died with the signs of apoplexy in the course of an hour or two. Some however, it must be confessed, who have been taken under our protection in circumstances the most desperate and unpromising, after long and able treatment both in public and in private establishments elsewhere, have made an unexpected recovery. Such success, precarious and subject as it must be to narrow limits, cannot fail to animate our exertions, and lead us to lay hold of every rational expedient, which may have even a tendency to bring about so desirable an end in so deplorable a case, and not rashly to reject those who may appear to have no chance of benefit from the inveterate nature of their case, and the gloomy catalogue of fruitless expedients that its previous history sets forth.

Those patients who have been returned upon our hands under relapse, (from causes often latent and inscrutable though sometimes sufficiently obvious), have been generally soon restored to their senses, as they have been sent in without long delay after the attack. And this increasing alacrity on the part of their friends, marks the general estimation in which the Institution is held, and its growing favour with the people at large. To the same favourable sentiment regarding the usefulness, and the mild administration of the charity, may be referred the remarkable occurrence within these few months of two patients, who, conscious of the estrangement of their faculties, have sought refuge from their thoughts in this Asylum, after having lost all hope of recovery at home, and have entreated their friends to gratify their wishes in this point, in a tone of earnest supplication. One of these had even made repeated attempts to reach the place, but, from the confusion of his ideas, missed the way formerly familiar to him, and is at this moment under treatment here, and advanced in recovery. The other person, after careful inquiry and full consideration of all the perplexing circumstances of his case here, was recommended

rather to follow a particular regimen in the country for the benefit of his general health, in the hope that the faculties of his mind, more weakened than lost, might recover their proper tone without the necessity of confinement. Every year gives us fresh proof of the kindly sentiments of those who carried with them from this place a sound understanding, and who still continue to enjoy that inestimable blessing. And now that a right estimate is taken of the true nature of insanity, and of the means used for its cure, as founded on reason and humanity, and that it takes its rank among other diseases, for the exercise of skill, and the application of the principles of medicine, those fears and prejudices which at one time may have had their foundation in truth, and were deeply associated in the mind, even of the most enlightened classes, with the very name of a mad-house, which became assimilated to the Inquisition and all its horrors, now give way to a better spirit, and more correct thinking, even among the most illiterate.

The comfort of all the patients, and their general good health, still continue to bear testimony to the liberality and kindness of the Directors in providing proper means for this end, and directing their application in the most effectual way; and it is with great satisfaction that we have been able to realize all our expectations from the separation of the patients into different orders, and the extension of their varied accommodations. The effect was immediate and decisive, and has given manifold proofs of its utility and importance in accomplishing the great end of the charity. It affords an excellent resource for those given to vicissitudes, as well as for those who are apt to become stationary for want of some fresh stimulus, and bend down under the weight of some imaginary evil—for those who might impede the recovery of their neighbours, or disturb their peace—or for those who, from unaccountable prejudices and antipathies, are apt to fall into discord. It has enlarged the field for the moral management of the patients; but

it is quite obvious, that, powerful and efficient, and indispensable, for the most part, as those moral means are which bear upon the appetites and passions, the feelings, the habits, associations, and the whole machinery of the mind, they are preposterous as the sole, or even as the chief remedy of madness, where the cause is of a physical or corporeal nature, as it very frequently is; or as it always is according to the opinion of many learned and able physicians. In such cases a reliance on moral regimen were as absurd as a course of logic for the delirium of typhus fever, or that which follows a fracture and depression of the skull; and in every modification of insanity we continue to meet with a pressing demand for the aid of medicine in restoring the functions of body and mind to a natural and healthy state.

We just begin to recognise the benefit of employing some of the male patients out of doors, now that the grounds are enclosed and safe from the risk of escape or exposure. Exercise and labour in the open air, independently of their physical effects in giving strength and life to the whole animal frame, have a powerful influence over the disordered mind, by recalling agreeable associations, directing the thoughts to objects of sense and nature, fixing the ideas in a rational train, and altogether forming an occupation delightful and salutary. The very social nature of such employment lightens the heart, and gives a fresh impetus and equal flow to the animal spirits, dispels the clouds of melancholy that hang over the mind of the despondent, diverts the attention of the hypochondriac from his illusions, and dissipates that ennui and listlessness which prey upon the idle and vacant mind. The confidence thus placed in the patients, as well as a sense of distinction, is animating and agreeable to them; and the hope of some little reward as an earnest of their services, sweetens the toil and heightens all its salutary influences. Many thus otherwise destined to pass a night of misery, will find repose to their harassing

thoughts in sound and refreshing sleep, which, of itself, is an important mean of cure; and we have reason to believe that the fear of mischief from the liberty of working out of doors has been greatly over-rated—subject, however, as it must be, to that discretion and watchfulness which no consideration ought to supersede on the part of the Superintendent and keepers. Next in importance to this object is certainly to be ranked the employment of their active powers in such of the mechanical arts as are familiar to many of our male patients. The erection of work-shops, and a stock of implements and other apparatus, will no doubt be necessary to effect this noble purpose; and when this is duly appreciated, it will call forth all that ardent zeal and spirited exertion that have distinguished the patrons of this humane Establishment, in redeeming their pledge to the public in whatever falls under their immediate cognizance.

CASES REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM AT DATE OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT, JUNE 18, 1826, ~~~~~ No. 98
 CASES ADMITTED INTO THE ASYLUM FROM JUNE 18, 1826, TO JUNE 18, 1827, ~~~~~ No. 34

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Of whom have been dismissed cured, ~~~~~	10	11	21	
By desire of friends more or less improved, ~~~~~	4	6	10	
Died, ~~~~~	3	2	5	
Remain, ~~~~~	59	37	96	
	76	56	132	

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ABSTRACT

OF THE

Dundee Lunatic Asylum Accounts,

For the Year ending 31st March, 1827.

To Expenditure—			By Income—		
Salaries and wages, L.	416	15 8	Board for patients,.....	L.2385	14 7
Bread and meal,...	324	14 1			
Butcher meat,.....	234	3 4			
Beer,.....	65	0 0			
Milk,.....	138	19 10			
Fish,.....	24	10 3			
Potatoes,.....	62	11 0			
Tea,.....	26	12 1			
Sugar,.....	49	2 9			
Groceries,.....	12	12 8			
Soap,.....	54	6 1			
Butter and cheese,	37	18 0			
Candles and oil, ...	12	15 4			
Coals,.....	108	5 2			
Medicines,.....	15	17 10			
Incidental expen-					
ses,.....	117	18 2			
Rent of ground,...	17	8 3			
Interest,.....	228	7 2			
		L.1977 17 8			
Savings carried down,.....		497 16 11			
		L.2385 14 7			L.2385 14 7
To Masons,..... L.1474 19 9			By Savings brought		
Wrights,.....	1298	10 1	down,.....	£407 16 11	
Slaters,.....	34	14 1	Donations, &c.		
Plumbers,.....	107	19 3	per other side,	241 10 2	
Plasterers,.....	65	1 10			L.649 7 1
Smiths,.....	80	2 1	Debt incurred since 31st March		
Painters,.....	79	13 6	1826,.....	2577 1 10	
Furniture,	85	8 4			L.3226 8 11
		L.3226 8 11			

STATE OF THE DEBT.

To Provisions in the house, &c.... L.317 16 6			By Dundee Banking Company,...		
Debt at 31st March			Alexander Riddoch's restrict-	L.710	0 0
1826,.....	L.2670	16 6	ed legacy,.....	448	8 6
Ditto 31st March			Dundee Infirmary,.....	900	0 0
1827, brought			Borrowed per bond,.....	1000	0 0
down,.....	2577	1 10 per bill,.....	2500	0 0
		L.5247 18 4	Board advanced,.....	2	6 11
			The Treasurer, for balance,...	4	19 5
		L.5565 14 10			L.5565 14 10
To Expended on the Asylum (in-			By Debt brought down,.....		
cluding furniture), at 31st			Property belonging to the	L.5247	18 4
March 1827,.....	L.17,252	5 8	Asylum,.....	12,004	7 4
		L.17,252 5 8			L.17,252 5 8

CHARLES Y. ROGER, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

DAVID BLAIR.

P. SCOTT.

JAMES HAY.

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Year ending 31st March, 1827.

Legacies—Mrs Adamson,.....	L. 4	0	0		
Mr R. Turnbull,.....	100	0	0		
				<hr/>	L.104 0 0
Donations—D. Blair, Esq. from a lady,.....	L.2	0	0		
Ditto ditto,.....	4	0	0		
Collection, East Church, sermon by Rev.					
Dr Gordon, Edinburgh,.....	54	8	8		
Commissioners of Police, recovered fines,	30	0	0		
Dr Gourlay,	20	0	0		
Dr Lyon, Glamis,.....	1	1	0		
Mr William Macintosh, mason,.....	2	11	6		
Mr George Mount, cabinetmaker,.....	1	1	0		
Messrs Miln and Gullan,.....	1	1	0		
Rev. C. Stewart, Auchterarder, from a					
friend,.....	2	0	0		
Charity-box at the Asylum,.....	4	2	6		
				<hr/>	122 5 8
Subscriptions—John Alison, Esq. Wellbank,.....	L.2	2	0		
Mrs E. Anderson,.....	1	1	0		
John Baxter, Esq. Idvies,	2	2	0		
William Baxter, Esq.....	1	1	0		
Thomas Davidson, Esq.....	1	1	0		
Mrs James Erskine, Linlathen,.....	1	1	0		
Mr H. Jack,.....	1	1	0		
J. B. Miller, Esq.....	1	1	0		
Patrick Millar, Esq.....	0	10	6		
J. M'Donald, Esq.....	1	1	0		
David Martin, Esq.....	1	1	0		
William Straton, Esq.....	1	1	0		
R. Stirling, Esq.....	1	1	0		
				<hr/>	15 4 6
				<hr/>	
					L.241 10 2
				<hr/>	

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

THE following is the present rate of board,—subject, however, to such alterations as the Directors shall judge proper, and which must necessarily vary according to the state of the funds and the expenses of the establishment. The board, in all cases, must be paid in advance.

* First class,.....	£0	7	0	per week.
Second ditto,.....	0	8	6
Third ditto,.....	0	10	6
Fourth ditto,.....	0	15	0
Fifth ditto,.....	1	1	0
Sixth ditto,.....	1	11	6
Seventh ditto,.....	2	2	0
Eighth ditto,.....	3	3	0

The patients shall have no claim to remuneration for work done in the House. One shilling per quarter is charged for mending clothes.

On the dismissal or death of a patient, after six and within twelve months, the fee is repeated; but if any patient shall remain longer than one year, the fee is to be repeated only at the end of every successive year of his residence in the Asylum.

No fees are paid for paupers.

Every patient must at least be provided with a mattress and bed-clothes, and with changes of linen, &c. as per following list. Patients in the higher classes must be provided according to circumstances.

Males.—Two shirts, two coloured neckcloths, two flannel underjackets (if worn), two night-caps, two pocket-handkerchiefs, three pair of stockings, one coat or jacket, one vest, one pair of breeches or trowsers, one hat, and one pair of shoes.

Females.—Two shifts, two flannel shifts (if worn), two flannel petticoats, two upper-petticoats, two gowns, two shawls or handkerchiefs, two day-caps, two night-caps, three pairs of stockings, two pocket-handkerchiefs, one pair of corsets, and one pair of-shoes.

These articles to be kept up, and renewed when worn out.

Application must be made by letter previous to the admission of any patient (excepting in very urgent cases), stating the duration of the malady and its probable cause—the means used for recovery—the circumstances of the patient—and generally every thing calculated to throw light upon the case. This application to be accompanied with a medical certificate, and an obligation from a respectable person resident in Dundee or neighbourhood; of both of which the necessary forms are subjoined. Even in the most urgent cases, the medical certificate must be produced. Ladies or gentlemen requiring the benefit of the Institution, can be accommodated with commodious apartments, distinct from the other patients; and with a servant, if necessary. The servant to be approved of by the Directors.

Patients should not be sent to the Asylum later than nine o'clock in the evening, nor before seven o'clock in the morning.

As the friends of patients may sometimes find it difficult to procure a proper person to conduct them to the Asylum, a careful and humane conductor will, on application, be provided; and his travelling expenses only charged.

FORM OF THE MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

Date.

I, _____ physician (or surgeon), in _____ have carefully
 examined _____ in the parish of _____; and I do hereby
 certify, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief,
 is in a state of lunacy, and a proper object for admission into a Lunatic Asylum.
 —This I certify on soul and conscience.

* Paupers belonging to parishes that have contributed £20 or upwards to the building of the Asylum.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO THE DIRECTORS.

Date.

GENTLEMEN,—Having good cause to believe, from our own observation, and from the medical certificate herewith sent, subscribed by (physician or surgeon), in the parish of _____ and county of _____ that _____ has been for _____ past disordered in mind, we beg that _____ be admitted a patient in the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, according to the Regulations of that Institution. —We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants.

To the Directors of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, Dundee.

OBLIGATION BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON IN DUNDEE OR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Date.

GENTLEMEN,—Upon your admitting _____ into the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, as a patient, I hereby bind and oblige myself to pay the board fixed by you for the said _____ ; to remove _____ when required to do so by you; to bury _____ in case of death; to keep up a proper stock of necessaries, as mentioned in a printed card delivered to me, and to renew them when destroyed or worn out; and if the foresaid necessaries, or any of them, are not furnished when required by notice, in writing, from the Secretary of the Asylum, the Directors or their Committee may, in ten days after such notice, order these necessaries to be provided at my expense, which I hereby bind and oblige myself to pay; and generally, to fulfil all the obligations required by the Regulations of the Institution. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

To the Directors of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, Dundee.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE
DIRECTORS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

DAVID BLAIR, Esq. of Cookston, Chairman.

Extraordinary Directors.

The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar;
The Representative in Parliament for the County of Forfar;
The Sheriff-Depute for the County of Forfar;
The Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Dundee;
The Moderator of the Synod of Angus and Mearns;
Francis Nicoll, D. D., Principal of the United College
of St Salvador and St Leonard, St Andrews,
David Blair, Esq. of Cookston,
David Jobson, Esq. of Haughhead,
A. M. Guthrie, Esq. younger of Craigie,
Patrick Scott, Esq. Dundee,

} *For Life.*

Ordinary Directors.

For the Town-Council.

The Provost of Dundee,
The Oldest Bailie, Dundee,
The Dean of Guild, Dundee,

} *Ex Officio.*

For the Nine Incorporated Trades.

Mr William Matthewson, tailor; Mr George Gardiner, hammerman; and
Mr William Kirkland, shoemaker.

For the Three United Trades.

Mr David Low, slater.

For the Guildry Incorporation.

Robert Thornton, Esq. ;
Charles Roger, Esq. ;

| James Johnston, M. D. ;
| Mr Thomas Neish, senior, brewer.

For the Seamen Fraternity.

Mr James Brown, Box-master.

For the Presidents or Chairmen of the several Lodges or Societies in Dundee.

Mr James Bruce, Master of the Ancient Lodge of Freemasons.

For the Kirk Session of Dundee.

The Rev. James Thomson ; Captain Thomas Kidd.

For the Presbytery of Dundee.

The Rev. Dr Patrick Macvicar ; and the Rev. David Cannan.

For the County of Forfar.

Patrick Anderson, Esq. of Laws ;	James Webster, Esq. of Balruddery.
David Blair, junior, Esq. younger of Cookston ;	Major David Fyffe of Logie.

For the Governors of the Infirmary.

The Rev. Dr Alexander Peters ;	The Rev. Heneage Horsley ;
James Hay, Esq. ;	The Rev. John Hetherton ;
James Brown, Esq. ;	Alexander Stormonth, M. D.
Robert Millar, Esq. ;	Alexander Bell, Esq. surgeon .

Committee of Management.

David Blair, Esq. ;	The Rev. Heneage Horsley ;
Patrick Scott, Esq. ;	James Hay, Esq. ;
The Rev. David Cannan ;	James Brown, Esq.

House Visitors.

Alexander Bell, Esq. ; Captain Thomas Kidd ; Alexander Stormonth, M. D.

Physician.

Alexander Ramsay, M. D.

Mr Charles Y. Roger, Treasurer ;	Mr W. Radley, Superintendent ;
Mr Thomas Drummond, Secretary ;	Mrs Radley, Matron.